EUROPE.

British Comments on the Washington Treaty.

NO INDIRECT LOSSES

Important Movement Among the Paris Clergy.

ANOTHER SECEDER FROM INFALLIBILITY.

The Spanish Cortes in an Uproar Previous to Its Dissolution.

The steamship Main, Captain Ladewegs, from Bremen, 3d via Southampton 6th, arrived at this port yesterday, with three days later mails.

ENGLAND.

extracts from the Opinions of the London Press on the Washington Treaty and the The London Times of February 5 concludes an

The London Times of February 5 concludes an article as follows:—

Let us, then, once more state clearly what it is and what it is not to which Great Britain objects in the American case. It is the more necessary to do this because some of our New York contemporaries seem to be latoring under a strange confusion of thought as to the object and imits of the Geneva arbitration, anticipating extravagant "counter claims" on the part of Great Britain. We need hardly inform our readers that no counter claims whatever has been made or could nave been made in the British case. It was an essential condution of the Geneva arbitration that it should only take cognizance of American claims against Great Bittain, and the consent of Great Britain to place herself in this unfavorable position, without the power of bleading a set-off, was one of 'indirect losses' being struck out of the United States' account. There were, however, other concessions of equal importance, collectively amounting to a sacrifice, which it is absurd to suppose fereat Britain could have made without any equivalent whatever. By deviating from all diplomatic tradition and precedent so iar as to record an expression of national regret in the preamble of the questions to be brought before the arottrators which Great Britain holds to be new in the law of national, and by waiving altogether her right to indemnity for the Fenian invasions of Canada the British Commissioners surrendered as much as it was possible to surrender without betraying the interests intrusted to them. Having cheerfully ratified their acts Great Britain firmly declines to stand on her defence against claims, the withdrawal of which she understood to be a condition of the Whole agreement.

From the London Observer of the 4th we copy the

ellowing:—

"A communication has, it is reported on good intority, been already forwarded from our government to Washington on the subject of he claims of the United States for indirect lamages as put forward in the American ase. The despatch, if we are rightly inormed, is most friendly in fix tone, and expresses a carnest desire on the part of Her Majesty's government for the due carrying out of the Treaty of lashington. At the same time it states in distinct erms that any hability for indirect damages was of understood on our side to be contained in the reaty, and deciares that England cannot consent of the contained in the reaty, and deciares that England cannot consent of the contained in the reaty and deciares that England cannot consent of the contained in the reaching the contained in the contained in the reaching the contained in the contai

London Datty News of the 6th also has an

It is as clearly due to the American people and evernment as to our own honor that we should delare distinctly that we cannot accept arbitration is not all the should delare distinctly that we cannot accept arbitration is not all the should be a not accept arbitration in the should be a not accept arbitration as a citually they do say, "Never and, it pleases us to put them in; but abody supposes you will have to pay them." We must take it that the American "case" is a serious document. We know that it has been referred to a tribunal of the highest dignity. The first thing which the members of that tribunal will consider a the extent of the reference which has been made to them. They will ask what it includes and what is excluded from it, and their guide—herr only guide—will be the instrument which as embodying that agreement, is the sole basis of heir authority. Most unfortunately it now appears but this very document is differently understood by the parties whose agreement it was supposed to express, and, as it seems, was so understood from the lirst. At any rate we can speak with confidence on the sense in which the British government ratified the Freaty of Washington. The debates in Parliament ast summer showed most clearly to the whole world that the Foreign Minister of this country, and its colleagues, explained and defended the treaty is excluding the reference of claims for inhis colleagues, explained and defended the treaty as excluding the reference of claims for indirect losses to the Geneva Tribunal. Now that the discrepancy has been made manifest by the publication of the American case, and attention has been drawn to the precise language of the treaty, it is admitted that the terms employed have a regretable ambiguity. Nevertheless, the sense in which we understood them has been known for eight months to the entire world, and it is not our fault if the difference has only been brought to light after the Geneva Tribunal has held its first formal sitting. We wish this arbitration to be reat; we cannot, therefore, proceed with it on the mere chance that the tribunal will exclude demands which, in any case, we do not intend to admit. We wish it to be final; we cannot, therefore, run the risk of learning that the arbitrators render such and such judgments as to the direct losses, but leave the lindirect losses, as not included in the reference, to be a malter for interminance debates in the future. We wish for an honest termination of all our differences with the United States, and therefore we deal with them frankly and ask for frank treatment in return.

We make the following extract from an article in the London Telegraph of the 5th:-

dean with them frankly and ask for frank treatment in return.

We make the following extract from an article in the London Telegraph of the 5th:—

We emphatically disclaim the slightest notion that any thought derogatory to the perfect good faith of the arbitrators has entered into the universal protest of England against the indirect claims. There has been no fear as to the nature of the award, should those particular claims go before the Court; there has been solely a firm and clear determination that certain matters, largely affecting the status of England as a govereing Power, shall not be permitted even to appear before the tribunal. We cannot let the indirect claims become so much as matter for argument; and we have thrown not the faintest impeasament on the probity of the Court in simply maintaining that certain questions were. Never intended to come within its competence. On this point, therefore, the Americans have taken the start in oringing before the world at all the mere possibility that the tribunal might be found prejudiced or corrupt. We do not wish to dwell on the point. Let it be enough to say, that in a transaction of so vast magintade and of such moment to the whole race, no statesmen would be found willing to hand down their names with minuty to posterily as infreling and unjust judges. Another phase of the informal American sanwer merits, as it admits, fuller discussion. The New York Heisland, we have seen, predicts extravagant counterclaims on the part of England, and sets them of, in a vague enough fashion, against the American demands. Now, England did undoubtedly lose through the war much more than the United States directly lost, if we set aside the actual expediture on military operations. Were we to bring forward an estimate of the damage to our estimate of the American oil if for war costs after Gettysburg. And this would be only a single source of the masters and the terrible agony of that time of "clemming," among the workers, we might speedly like the security lost of the Smith

will not be "found to be of an extravagant nature,"

The Infallibility Dogma-Important Move-ment Among the Paris Clergy.

The Paris correspondent of the London Daily News forwards, under date of the 5th, to his jour-

News forwards, under date of the 5th, to his journal, the following telegram:—

The rabid ultramontanism of the new Archbishop of Paris, recently flippolyte of Tours, has produced a serious schism among the Paris clergy.

M. Michaud, the Vicar of the Madeleine, who is an honorary canon of Chalons, in a letter to the Archbishop, dated this day, resigns all his ecclesiastical preferments. The reason he gives for this step is that the Archbishop requires the clergy not only publicly to profess belief in the dogma of the Pope's infallibility, but to believe it sincerely in their hearts. M. Michaud declares open war against the Archbishop, and directly defies the excommunication which he expects will be launched against him. He cares nothing for the scandal which he knows his protest will cause. He will remain a priest and a Catholic, but a Catholic believing with regard to Jesus Christ what has been ever, where, always and by everybody believed, and not in a belief decreed by a man in Rome just as fallible as himself. He acts not merely on his own account, but for a party in the Church, and announces that to-morrow a committee will assemble at his house, 74 Boulevard Neully, in connection with Russian, German, English, Italian and Spanish Committees, and that as soon as sufficient funds are collected churches will be opened independent of the Ultramontane Episcopacy. The priests, led by the Abbé Michaud, will not allow the Pope to supplant Christ by the Syllabus. I regard this santi-Papal movement as one of transcendent importance.

Stormy Scenes in the Cortes Previous to Its Dissolution by Reyal Decree.

[Madrid (Jan. 3) correspondence of the London Daily News.]

Wednesday's sitting was a perfect Bedlam. Such speaking, such shouting, such yelling, such ominous cries, were never heard before in the Spanish Legislature. Zorrilla reviving Prim's cry of of "Radicals to the defence!" and Olozaga's cry of "God save the country and its liberties! God vave the dynasty!" Figueras yelling out, "Savoyards! do you wish to cement your throne in blood? You desire violence! We desire legality! You have thrown us the glove! We will pitch it up, but not now! In our dignity and in the interests of our party it is for us to fix the day and the hour!" Arbanza exclaiming, "The King has broken with the people, and there is nothing for the people but the barricades!" Diaz Quintero throwing back into Sagasta's face the charge of being a traitor to the country; Rivero concluding his speech with a cry of "Viva the National Sovereignty!" and Martos his with a "Viva the Nation!" Esteban Collantes telling the House that the bastardizers of the representative system had formed all the government since the revolution—that the revolution was the cause of all the evils of the country, and that its error was in not having placed Prince Alionso on the throne—the Conde de Toreno pointing to the unity of the Carlists as an oasis in that turbulent Assembly. These were but a few of the incidents of this memorable sitting. It would require far more space than you can afford to sketch the scene or to give the speeches. The galleries filled with excited spectators; the underground rooms of the building filled with armed policemen; the Museum of Paintings with troops—the whole garrison under arms, all betokened an event of more than ordinary importance, just as the railying cries I have quoted from the Deputies of the nation betokened how deep was the hatred smouldering in the tores, and the Spanish Parilament, after less than a year of life, was dissolved. It is no exaggeration t

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

SIR-I think it a duty, as an American resident in American journal such ideas as arise in my mind from observation of what I see and hear at present on the case between England and America. Traveling from Brighton to London, a few mornings ago, in an express train, in a first class carriage, filed with apparently first chop London men of business, residential this fashionable watering place, the conversation turned on the "arbitration case." After reely settling that the tone of public and private feeling in America is of the lowest type—from the President to Fisk—and that nothing so degraded in character exists, or ever did exist, when the American pressure that the marking is the market and the market seen how they lower their aggressive inscience so soon as a spirit is manifested in England, such as Lord Derby's hery spirit, aided by the London press, evoked a few years ago. The exact words I cannot repeat; but the meaning of the conversation was that a show of resistance should be made, and It leaked out that the hint has been given to the press by the government to do the inaignation dodge, but to refrain from hard words. For this you must be prepared—but they won't do more than binster—and much comfort is derived here from the hope that America and Russia may get out of temper with each other. This would never do, and would lead the press and the public here to become saucy beyond endurance. I have lived so long here that there is scarcely any distinguishing mark of my nationality about me except when I choose to obtrude it, and then conversation ceases. I can safely avertat no Power in the world is so hated by another as America is by England, notwithstanding professions to the contrary, and in Englisa private life, young and old, gentle and simple, males and females, are utterly poisoned against everything American, and it will take centuries to erase the impressions left by Dickens and other English writers. I hope to be excused for troubling you at this length, and for not giving my name, but the truth is my business would be nurt in the city were it known that I write this, and I suspect the Post Office people of overhauling American letters.

London, Feb. 1, 1872.

DID THE ALABAMA DESTROY OUR COMMERCE?

Why We Have Not a Wooden Fleet Now.

To the Editor of the Herald:—
It is to be regretted, for her own sake as well as ours, that England should have offered objection to the American attempt to prove consequential dam-ages from the depredations of the Anglo-rebel cruisers. In this country an almost universal idea prevalis that our navigation has been destroyed by their unlawful acts, and that our present want of ships is owing to the advantage unfairly taken in consequeace by Great Britain. A very little consideration ought to make the fallacy of this assumption apparent. The Alabama destroyed ships, and, although while the war lasted it was not desirable to build others in their steal, when peace ensued, six long years ago, should not their very destruction and the transfer of others, by actual sale or otherwise, to foreign flags, have given an immense

impetus to shipbuilding in order to replace them? Instead of this we are told by the investigating Committee of Congress on Shipbuilding that the main cause of the decadence of our shipbuilding in-terest, and consequently of our snip owning (which importance), was owing to the Alabama. What nonsense! If ships that are really wanted now were destroyed six years ago a new fleet would long since have been built and our shipyards would were destroyed six years ago a new fleet would long since have been built and our anipyards would have been busief than ever. But the truth is that class of vessels is not wanted now and therefore they are not built. For some years before the war, although wooden saling ships were the chief carriers, iron screw steamers were gradually coming into use. Not only were subsidized vessels of the Cunard line engaged in the Atlantic trade, but independent from screws were successfully competing with them. They were making profitable voyages to the United States, the Mediterranean, South America and Australia. During the Crimean war the Black Sea was full of them, doing active duty as transports. Improvements in machinery, boilers and consumption of coal, were constantly being made, and they were slowly but surely driving the old fashioned modern ships from the oceal. For purposes of foreign commerce we had positively none. It is no new thing, then, this envied monopoly of iron shipbuilding in Great Britain. The reason for it is clear, To build wooden ships there is scarcely any outlay in preparation that requires capital, and of the cost of the vessel a much smaller proportion is labor than in the construction of an iron steamer. The highsman had his capital for one-half the interest that the American would have been obliged to pay, and, to say nothing of the material, he had his labor for one-half the wayes. Now he has it for even less. In the very beginning of iron shipbuilding he had these great advantages over us, and his only competition has been upon his own soil. Whereas appon the Thames, where iron steamships were at first built, the cost of labor and material was a likile more than upon the Tyne and the Clyde, causing vessels to cost £1 or £2 more than at

superiority to iron screws. As horace Greeley lately remarked to the writer, "Confound it, sir, the oid Baitic was good enough for me, what we want to do is to subsidise ships like her." I have stated facts which must be indisputable arguments. They warrant the assertion that the Alabama did not destroy our commerce. This is no palliation for her piracy, or for England's negligence and sympathy with the rebellion. But surely if the Geneva Conference should investigate consequential damages this truth will be revealed. It will be found that the war and the great revolution in shipbuliding, which substituted iron and steam for wood and sails, were coincidences of time. If there had been no rebellion we should have related the sailing ships, now destroyed, sold or put tion in shipbuilding, which substituted from and steam for wood and sails, were coincidences of time. If there had been no rebellion we should have retained the sailing ships, now destroyed, sold or put under foreign flags, but they would have been unprofitable property, unable to compete with the iron steamships of England. We should have built no more of them, and our shippards would have been as idle as they now are. We build wooden vessels and a rew of iron for our coasting trade, because it is an absolute monopoly, and their high cost is paid for by the community in high freight. This is "protection," and t may be just. We will not gainsay it. But if we wish to participate in ocean commerce with other nations it does not behoove us to complain of an inexorable law of nature and to wonder why we cannot have cheap saips with high wages. We have no right to blame the war and the Alabama for the results of our own stupidity. The wooden ships of Hamburg and Bremen, which were built at those places, are disappearing without the assistance of any Alabama; but the sensible Germans go to Sectiand and buy in their places those splendid fron steamships with which they are making immense profits out of the American trade, while the American government does not allow its own citizens to participate in it.

When shall we realize that we are committing suicide while crying "murder?"

J, C.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

Text of the Bill Agreed Ou-History of Its

Support and Opposition.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1872.

The following bill will be presented to the Joint Library Committee of the Senate and House Mon-day. It is the measure of legislation agreed upon

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Coagress assembled:

Section 1.—That any author and artist who is not a citizen of the United States may secure a copyright for his or her work, in accordance with the regulations of the United States Copyright act; provided such author and artist shall manufacture and publish said works in the United States.

Sec. 2.—That any author who is not a citizen of the United States may secure the right of translation of his or her work, whether the original work be published in a foreign country or in the United States; provided that upon the first publication of such original work the author shall have announced on its title page his intention of translating it, and the original work shall have been registered in the office of the Librarian of the Congress of the United States, and a copy of it shall have been deposited in the ibrary of Congress within one month after its first publication in a foreign country for copyright in accordance with the regulations of the United States Copyright act, and provided, also, that the author shall manufacture and publish the translation of his or her work in the United States.

SEC. 3.—This act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

The above bill was drafted by Mr. Ed.

its passage.

The above bill was drafted by Mr. Edward L. Andrews, of the New York Bar, and has been accepted by Messrs. Appleton, Sheidon and Van Nostrand, of the Publishers' Committee. The compromise which resulted in this proposition was brought about by the evident determination of the Library Committee to report no measure that would injure the business of publishing. The chairman, Senator Morrill, suggested that "the progress of science and the arts" was so intimately bound up with the protection of the book trade, as well as with the security of authors, that Congress would fail in its constitutional duty if it impaired one in-terest while advancing the other. Meanwhile the delegation of Philadelphia impoters and publishers, seconded by the Harper Brothers and by Mr. Hub-bard, of Boston, claimed a large share of the com-mittee's attention. They strenuously resisted any measure according to the foreign author the least interest in the profits made from his works by the American publisher.

on the publishing outsiness without the exclusive control of the work as printed, advertised and put on the market at great expense, were clearly explained by the publishers. The suggestion had been made with a view of eliciting argument on the subject, and the reasons adduced against it were generally regarded as insuperable.

In this situation of affairs Mr. Charles Astor Bristed, representing the Copyright Association, and Messra. Dillaway and Andrews, his counsel, also representing the foreign authors, conferred with the publishers in favor of international copyright as to the possibility of agreement upon a bill that would be generally acceptable. There was no difference of opinion among these gentlemen as to the inherent right of an author to his tangible productions. But the attorneys for the European authors were as much opposed as the publishers to the Linderkin plan—of universal poaching of foreign books or payment of a certain royalty. For many English authors can command higher remineration than the fixed amount of ten per cent; and, besides, it would constitute a great interference with private property and be amenable to legal objections.

The representatives of the authors desired the

many English authors can command higher remineration than the fixed amount of ten per cent; and, besides, it would constitute a great interference with private property and be amenable to legal objectioils.

The representatives of the authors desired the fullest measure of right, without limitation or deduction; the publishers were wiling to accede to legislation that would give the foreign author the most ample and unrestricted control of mis property in American publications. The most efficient remedy for authors—the cancellation of pirated copies—was plasmly considered by the Congressional Committee as a local process which every manufacture of the congressional committee as a local process which every manufacture and the congressional committee as a local process which every manufacture and the congressional committee as a local process which every manufacture of foreign authors, lister agreed to the securing of property. The publishes their works in this conditions would publish their works in this conditions acts of the Continental countries, and the publishest claimed that it was only fair the same provise should be inserted in the committee and the same provise should be inserted in the cancel of the continents of the continen

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

closed on Saturday night in the same brilliant manner as that which characterized the first season, in October. The Academy of Music was crowded by at least as many people on this occasion as on that memorable night when Parepa and Wachtel sang in "Il Trovatore." Orchestra, parquet, dress circle, boxes, and even the abode of the spectacle in Lent was the announcement of the close of the most brilliant season of English opera ever given in New York, and the appearance of Mr. Santiey as Fra Diavolo. The ceiebrated baritone achieved another success surpassing that which attended his impersonation of Zampa. He exceeded even the high expectations formed of him, and in singing and acting displayed talents such as are very rare with artists nowadays. First as to his voice. We have spoken before of its quality. can use such a distinctive expression in relation to an organ so perfectly even and homogeneous an organ so perfectly even and homogeneous in its compass, from the lowest to the highest note. Every note is clear, rounded, distinct and bell-like in its sweetness of tone and has that penetrating quality which only such a perfect organ can give. The high culture of this voice and an artistic appreciation of the rôle make the singing of Mr. Santley a rare treat, and leaves nothing to be desired. Yet, for the masses, his great art is not likely to be appreciated at its full value at a first hearing, for he never indulges in aught savoring of sensation or aiming at unauthorgreat art is not likely to be appreciated at its full value at a first hearing, for be never indulges in aught savoring of sensation or aiming at unauthorized effects. Those who go with the expectation of learing Santiey as a sensational singer will find themselves very much disappointed. In concerted music he is careful not to disturb the harmony which should exist between him and the other artists by an undue exercise of his boundless resources, and in solos he makes his voice subservient to the sentument and the situation. As was necessary for a baritone voice singing the role of Fra Diavola there were numerous transpositions in the score, the most notable one being the sernade in the second act—"Young Agnes"—which was lowered from A to G flat. The well known scena which opens the third act was delivered with an effect and brilliancy that brought down the house. As an actor Mr. Santley set all doubts on that score at rest on Saturday night. Ease, gracefulness, with a moderate degree of fire, were the characteristics of the impersonation. It is a pit such a consummate arists should not be heard in some of his other great roles, but it is probable that Mr. Rosa intends to reserve him for the Italian Opera season in April, when ne will appear conjointly with Wachtel, Farena and Phillips. The rest of the cast was as follows:—Zerling, Mr. and Mrs. Seguin; Beppo and Giacomo, Messirs. Campbell and thall; Lorenzo, Mr. Whiffen. Mrs. Yean Zandt was in excellent voice, and Mr. and Mrs. Seguin made the roles of the English tourist and his wife droll and charming. Campbell and Mrs. Issued the two best bandits that have appeared in this

Campbell and Hall; Lorenzo, Mr. Whifen, Mrs. Van Zandt was in excellent voice, and Mr. and Mrs. Seguin made the roles of the English tourist and his wile droll and charming. Campbell and Hall are the two best bandits that have appeared in this opera at the Academy for many years.

The season commenced on February 5 with "Un Bailo en Maschera." On the next evening Rossini's "Gazza Ladra" was produced in grand style, and on Wednesday "The Marriage of Figaro," the same opera being repeated on Tnursday night in Brooklyn before an overwhelming audience. On Friday Mrs. Van Zandt sang Marriana, and at the Saturday matlaée "The Bohemian Girl" was brought out, with Mme. Parepa Rosa and Mrs. Seguin in the cast. On the same evening a novelty was offered in the shape of Chernoint's "Water Carrier" ("Les Deux Journées"). The past week opened with the début of Santiey in "Zampa," which opera was repeated on Wednesday and again on Thursday in Brooklyn before one of the largest audiences that the City of Churches could set forth. "Don Giovanni" drew well on Tucsday and at the Saturday matinee, and the favorite of the troupe, Mrs. Seguin, had a beneft on Friday evening, the operate troup atter a second engagement in this city during the same season. When it is considered that English opera can hardly be said to exist in England, and that former ventures here have been only successful when attempted on a very small scale, this trumpn which collinated on Saturday appears marveilous. The only cause to be assigned for it is the admirable management that secured such an assemblage of recognized artists as even the most fastidious puole could not ignore. With an ensemble of the strougest kind there was no difficulty in arranging the programmes so as to combine novelty with variety. The troupe commence a two weeks' engagement on gift at the Philadelphia Academy of Music, and proceed thence to Baltimore and Washington.

Dan Bryant has "The Veteran" on his bills, "Humpty Dumpty" is still the unfailing attraction

The New York Circus has a splendid equestrian Mr. Mackaye's "Marriage" is still on the bills of the St. James Theatre.

"Julius Cæsar" enters upon its ninth Booth's to-night. The Worrell Sisters will be the stars Comique next week.

"Jack of all Trades" is the latest sensation at the San Francisco Minstrels. "Buffalo Bill" will be on the stage, and likely in a box, too, of the Bowery to-night.

The Thirty-fourth Street Theatre has secured Blanche Selwyn and Sergeant Burke. this evening at the Grand Opera House. Mrs. Conway has made a hit with the production of "The Duke's Motto" at the Brooklyn Theatre.

"The Veteran" is the strong card at Wailack's, and will likely remain so for weeks to come. Dr. Damrosch and Herr Prückner give their third soirée of chamber music at Steinway Hall to-night. soiree of chamber music at Steinway Hall to night.
On Thursday evening M. Juignet will give French
comedy, vaudeville and drama at the Theatre Francais in Sixteenth street.

Miss Mary Mitchell and J. W. Albaugh appear in
the drama of "Eustache Baudin," at the Park
Theatre, Brooklyn, to-night.

Mr. J. R. Thomas announces a concert for the
benefit of the Society of the Fraternals, at the Church
of the Stranger, on Thursday next.

benefit of the Society of the Fraterians, as the Cauton of the Stranger, on Thursday next.

A grand concert will be given at Steinway Hall this evening for the benefit of the schools in India, Miss Kellogg, Miss Sterling and other artists will

The grand goat Alexis and the sinuous snake Tammany continue to be the features of "The Black Crook" at Nibio's. "Undine" is in active prepara-

Tammany continue to be the features of "The Black Crook" at Niblo's. "Undine" is in active preparation.

Mr. Daly, of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, takes his company to the Wallut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, on Thursday, giving a matinee of "Divorce" there, and returns to New York the same evening in time for the 176th performance of the same popular play in New York.

The celebrated prima donna, Madame Fabbri, and the no less renowned bartone, Herr Malier, with a complete German opera company, appear every night this week at the Grand Opera House. The programme is as follows:—Monday, "Merry Wives of Windsor;" Tuesday, "Ivanhoe," Wednesday, "L'Africaine;" Thursday, "Der Freischutz;" Friday, "Don Juan;" Saturday, "Matinee and evening, "Merry Wives of Windsor" and "Ivanhoe."

Quite a reformation has taken place at the Thirty-fourth street theatre, The management have secured the best taient in the country, among whom we mention Conchita Ronzatti, Blanche Selwyn, Monsieur Carom and his three children, Sergeant Burke, Hughey Haggerty, C. H. Bernard, Little Lula, Deimay, and others. Crowded houses attest their appreciation of this popular uptown place of amusement.

The ladies turned out in strong force Tuesday afternoon to attend the second of Mr. Jerome Hopkins' "Plano Concert Lectures" for the Orpheon Free School Fund, at Apollo Hall. The entertainment comprised a learned disquisition upon ancient and modera piano music, and was listened to with great attention. The lecture was litustrated (as is the custom of Mr. Hopkins) by his performance from his colossal programme of 100 pieces—selections made by the audience—and the eleven pieces thus dictated were interpreted with the pianist's noted power entirely from memory, and included the names of Hensett, Chopin, Liszt, &c. These piano lecture concerts of Mr. Jerome Hopkins are certainly unlike anything else.

British Items.

Mile. Carlotta Patti purposes touring in Italy. Mr. Fechter has been paying a visit to London. Mr. Hermann Vezin is to appear at the Royal "The Very Last Days of Pompeli" is Mr. Reece'e

next buriesque at the Vaudeville, London. Mr. Byron's "Partners for Life" attained its one hundredth night Pebruary 1 at the Globe, London. Mr. Gye has secured for the Royal Italian Opera Mile. Alboni, now singing at Florence with great

Mile. Alboni, now singing at Florence with great success.

Bir Michael Costa is invited to conduct musical performances at Nottingham and Dundee this and the following month.

A drams by Mr. J. H. Byron, called "Good News," in which Mr. Toole will appear, is in rehearsal at the Galety Theatre, London.

About the earliest and most notable performance of Engish opera was in 1866, under the management of Sir William Davenant, the poet. The piece was entitled "An entertamment at Rutland House, by Declamation and Music, after the manner of the Ancients," and was afterward published in the same year in a quarto volume.

Mme Jullien announces that her benefit will take place at Drury Lane Theatre on the 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d and 23d of next month, when the highly successful pantomime, "Tom Thumb," will be performed in combination with other attractions. As the widow of M. Jullien, who did so much towards establishing popular concerts in England, the Ocnétotaire Dos-

benefit from the sale of tiokets which are obtated in the sale of the theatre.

The programme of the London Monday population of the finest specimens of a composer who works were so much neglected, until sadame A wella Goddard resuscitated them, as she has resustated many works of other masters. This last it was also not of a set of three sonatas dedicated hementini; it has only three movements, Dussourishing before the soher o epoch, and not folious the fashion of his period in the introduction minuet. The charm of the adapto is indescrible, and the rondo finale is particularly brillian or is music simple and the production of the sale o a minuet. The charm of the adapto is indescrible, and the rondo finale is particularly brillial Here is music simple and regular in form, without attempt at mystification, without any spasms distortions, and yet it comes upon the ear as free as "morning roses disped in the dew." The plant is an eloquent interpreter, who did justice to ever bar, giving to each its significance with the midelicate touch and a thoroughly unerring finger manipulation.

NEW YORK CITY.

Solomon Artnur, aged six years, residing at 13 Laight street, was run over at West Broadway and Beach streets yesterday morning. The driver of the vehicle that hurt the boy escaped.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the kiln of the Manhattan pottery, 359 West Eighteenth street, the property of stewart & Co. Damage \$250. Fully insured.

At half-past three o'clock on Saturday afternoon andrew Sheehan and Edward S. Gilmore, of 1,109 adway, were driving down Seventh avenue in a light wagon. The horse was going at a furious pace, and when opposite the corner of Thirty-first street they struck a blind boy named Solomon Enrick, thirteen years of age, who was being conducted across the street by his brother. The boy was knocked senseless and was carried to his home at \$12 West Thirty-first street. He was attended to by the police surgeon, who reports that he cannot recover.

SHIPPING NEWS

Sun rises...... 6 49 | Moon sets...morn 3 52 Sun sets...... 5 40 | High water.morn 4 81 OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE

Steamer.	Sails	Destination.	O fire.
daho	. Feb 21	. Liverpool	. 29 Broadway.
Republic	Feb 21	. Liverpool	. 19 Broadway.
Atiantic	Feb 24	. Liverpoot	. 19 Broatway.
Frinacria	Feb 24	. Gingrow	. I Rowling Grann
Buy of London	Feb 24	Liverpoo	. In Broadway
St. Laurent	. Feb 24	. (Havre	. 158 Broadway.
New York	Feb 24	. Bremen	. 12 Bowling Green
lity of Montres	d. Mar 2	. Liverpool	. In Broadway.
Baltic	Mar 2	Liverpool	. 19 Broadway
Anglia	Mar 2	. I Gigagow	. 7 Bowling Green
Main	Mar 2	. Bremen	2 Bow.ing Green
Wisconsin	Mar 6	Liverpool	. Broadway.
Jeeanic	Mar 9	.! Liverpool	. 119 Broadway.
washington	Mar 9	. Havre	. 158 Broadway.
Columbia	Mar 9	. Glasgow	. 7 Bowing Green
lity of Brookly	n Mar 9.	Livernooi	115 Brandway
wyoming	Mar 13	. Liverpool	129 Broadway.
City of Paris	. Mar 16.	Liverpool	In Broadway.

PORT OF NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 18, 1872. ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTA Steamship Idaho (Br), Price, Liverpool Jan 31 and Queens-town Feb 1, with mose and passengers, to Wilhams & Guion, Feb 7, iat 48 10, ion 32, passed steamship Nevada, hence for the property of the feb 10 and 10 a

bound east, bound east, ap New York (NG) Von Emeter, Bremen Jan 27 amound 30th, with mase and 300 passeneers, to

Constance (Br), Johnson, Havans, 19 days, who accepted the Conference of Coop Fulley, Had asher up to Hatteras; from thence, 8 days, with strong ity gales; Feb 10, off Hatteras, was struck by a sudden from north, in which the vessel law on her beam end unitutes and the decks Booded with water.

L & W Armstrong (of New Haven), Marks, Demerats, with sugar and molasses, to L W & C Armstrong, ne weather up to Hatteras; from thence 8 days, with Nann NE gales.

L M Merritt, Gilkey, Cardenas 13 days, with sugar to Taylor & Co; vessel to Jas E Ward & Co. Was 7 days of Hatteras, with strong NW and NE gales. (See dis-

about 2 AM next morning and we made several tacks, trying to get near her; at 5 AM we discovered a schooner between us and the wreck, making towards her; her, so we kept off on our course again; the wind increased to a SE gale by noon, and at 5 P M it terminated in a perfect hurricane; the first gust struck us from about NNW, and, although every sail being stowed but the main and foretop-mast stayani, it threw the vessel nearly on her beam ends; fortunately both man stays gave away and went out to lee-ward, taking braces, blocks, and everything it came in contact with; in about 39 malutes it struck us from the opposite quarter without warning, and blew with a fury never before witnessed in all my long sea experience, and so continued to change for about four hours, when it abated, and was nearly calm at daybreak; the barounder fell in less than half an hour from 29 7 to 29 2; main stayanil went to ribbons in the first gust, but strang 2: main stayanil went to ribbons in the first gust, but strang to say the foretommas stayani shood; since then had strong westerly and ME gales; been 6 days north of Hatterns. The Kavon was boarded 15 mines 82 of Sandy Hook by the Herd steam yacht. Martins, 14 days, 8ch and 16 Martin Martins, 18 days, 16 Martins, 18 days and 16 Martins Martins, 18 days, 18 days and 18 days north of Hatterns, with heavy westerly gales; carried away main gaff and split sails.

Schr Lucy, Talbot, Richmond, Va, 3 days, with hoop poles, to A H Durkee.

Passed Through Hell Gate. BOUND SOUTH.

BOUND SOUTH.

Schr Wildfire, Bass, Fortune Bay, NF, for New York, with flab to order.

Schr H K White, Finlay, St John, NB, for New York, with lumber to Chase, Taioot & Co.

Schr Quoddy, Fanning, St John, NB, for Philadelphia, with lumher to order.

Schr Addie Richards, Pike, St John, NB, for Philadelphia, with lumqer to order. Lost part of deckload.

Schr Bnow Squall, Norton, Vinaihaven 10r New York, with one to order. Schr Carrie Walker, McFarland, Fall River for Jacksonville. Yelle North Schr Light of the East, Harper, Portland for New York with lumber to Holyoke & Co. Schr Hyne, Glover, Rockland for New York, with lumber Schr Mathew Vasser. Jr, Kelly, New Bedford for New

Schr Hyne, Glover, Rockland for New York, with lumber to order.

Schr Mathew Vasser. Jr, Kelly, New Bedford for New York.

Schr T H Hallock, Providence for New York.

Schr F F Randolph, Steelman, Providence for New York.

Schr F F Randolph, Steelman, Providence for New York.

Schr Cerro Gordo, Pierson, Stamford for New York.

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Schr Cerro Gordo, Pierson, Stamford for New York.

Schr A J Bently, Robinson, New Haven for New York.

Schr Alle, Stown, New Haven for New York.

Schr Alle, Stown, New Haven for New York.

Schr Alda, Knowies, New Haven for New York.

Schr Alda, Knowies, New Haven for New York.

Schr Alda, Knowies, New Haven for New York.

Schr Alda, Rowies, New Haven for New York.

Schr Edla, Bearne, Schr, Proliand for Philadelphia,

Schr Edla, Ferner, Schr, Proliand for New York.

Schr Edla, Strando, Kelly, New Bedford for New York.

Schr Edla, Bartiett, Rockland for New York.

Schr Catawanoteak, Lord, Rockland for New York.

Schr Catawanoteak, Lord, Rockland for New York.

Schr Lilian M warren, Pickering, Portiand for New York.

Schr Haragon, Sbute, Warren for Hoboken.

Schr Nevada, Davis, Portiand for Philadelphia.

Schr Burnab, Winston, Newport for New York.

Schr George Washington, Peck. Stamford for New York.

Schr George Washington, Peck. Stamford for New York.

Schr Burnab, Winston, Newport for New York.

Schr Sardinian, Holbrook, Rockland for New York.

Schr Sardinian, Holbrook, Rockland for New York.

Schr Eliza S Potter, Potter, Providence for New York.

Schr Eliza S Potter, Potter, Providence for New York.

Schr F Heaton, Eaton, New Haven for New York.

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Schr F Heaton, Eaton, New Ha

Steamer Metts, Davis, Providence for New York, with BOUND EAST.

Schr Charlie Miller, Booth, Virginia for New Haven.

Marine Disasters.

BRIQ. L M MERRITT, Glikey, which arrived yesterday from Cardenas, while towing up the bay and when off Robbin's Keef, had her bow noor stove in by loe, causin her to bill in a few minutes. She was towed on the Jersey Plats, just above the reef light, where she sunk. She has a cargo of sugar consigned to Mesers Moses, Taylor & Co.

BRIG ELIZA, of and for Boston from Augullia, with a cargo of salt, is ashore on Long Island. 7 miles east of Fire Island. The Coast Wrecking Co have despatched assistance to her.

Island. The Coast Wrecking Co have despatched assistance to her.

BRIO NELLIE MITCHELL, at Vineyard Haven from Gonaives, experienced very heavy weather during the passage, and split topsail.

BELVAST, Feb 5.—Captain G W Peck, of the schooner Lemari M, of 84 John, has been landed here by the Gwonissa, Evans, arrived from Baitimore, having been picked up on Jan 13 in lat 37 40 N, ion 67 W.

GLASGOW, Feb 3.—The bark Eleanore, Lemieux, for Halfax, NS, which put back to the Tail of the Bank in tow, had topmast damaged.

The Alsaka, McKay, from the Clyde for New York, put back to Lamiash, Jan 29 (as before reported), with crew refusing duty.

was killed.

SCHED L STURGES, of Cotust, now at New Bs
been purchased by Capi Robert B Chase, of the
and others. She will hall from New Bedford, an
and in the Spoattier business, under the comms

MILFORD, Feb 3-Put in, Vineland, Rostrup, from Cardi Providence, Ent for idg 2d, Flori M Huriburt, Millay, Boston; Pol Star, Stetson, New York. New Ross, Feb 5—Arrived, Clymping, Bagier, Ne

SHAGHAE, Dec 17—called, Misso, Alderson, 28th, Record, Simpson, San Francisco.
SINGAPORE, Dec 31—Arrived, Eiha Rickmers, swatow; Jan 3, Star of Hope, Little, San Brancisco ST MARTINS, Feb 2—In port schr Florence, for in 3 daya.

ST JOHN, NB, Feb 17.—Arrived, bark Brother's Pride (Br), Boulton, New York; brig Alaric (Br), Saunders, do; schr White Star (Br), do.
THERS 72, Jan 31.—Arrived, Rapid, Peterson, New York; Sagadahoc, Narboy, Philadelphia.
Arrived at do Feb 16, bark Alice Campbell, Johnson, Philadelphia.

wash).

NEW HAVEN, Feb 17—Sailed, schrs Baltimo
ew York; Chancellor, Ferguson, New Bedfoott, New York; B D Pitfa, Vall, New York; a
with New York; ror, Smith, New York.
PORT GAMBLE, Jan 20—Sailed, bark Seikah (Br), for Callao.
PORT MADISON, Jan 17—Arrived, bark Cakland, Baich-Safled 18th, ship Wildwood, Boyd, San Francisco.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb 17, AM—Arrived, schr Pr.

Leach, Bucksport.
Cles red -Steamers Norman, Nickerson, Boston; Hunter,
Harding, Providence.
LEWES, Feb 17, 10:20 AM—Arrived this AM, orig Sagua,
from Sagua; schr Aithea, Maianzas, and a oark unknown.
Schr Marion (sage, before reported for New York, left for
Philadelphis, in tow. at daybreak; schr Marietta Titton, also
in tow, at 8 AM. Other vessels of last night remain. BaraGlenfuegos and Cardenas and brig Frank E Allen reported
gone to sea this AM, but a number of square-riggers and a
few schooners have gut back to harbor.
PORTLAND, Feb 18—Arrived, steamship Prussian (Br),
Dutton, Liverpool; schr Mary E Staples, Parker, New York
for Luber. Dutton, Liverpool; sehr Mary E. Suppes, and G. M. Porter, Cleared—Schre Sandolphon, Aylward, and G. M. Porter, Cleared—Schre Sandolphon, Aylward, and G. M. Porter, Cleared—Schre Mary A. Harmon, Clara Smith, Ewn Mary, Sterling, Mary B. Reeves, Eugene, Maraoabbo, Congress, Sension, Mary B. Reeves, Eugene, Maraoabbo, Congress, Sension Grimes, Teazer, E. H. Furber, M. B. Gray, Alexander Miller, Quoddy, Addie Ryerson, Sandolphon; and others, Richmon D., Feb 16—Arrived, schr Young Teazer, Blocum, New Bedford.

RICHMOND, Feb 16—Arrived, schr Young Teazer, Slocum, New Bedford.
Salled—Bark Pepita (NG), Gatjen. Rio Grande do Sui.
SAN FRANCINCU, Jan 19—Cleared, ship Matchless, Dawes, Hong Keng.
Duth—Salled, barks Van Dieman, Robinson, Liverpool; Don Guillermo, Ritchie, Ilo (Peru).
21at Salled, ship Germanis, Haker, Bellingham Bay.
22d—Arrived, brig Venecia, Morlague, Guayaouli via Magdelena Bay.
Cleared—Barks Mary Belle Roberts, Guerello, Magdalena Bay; Queen Emma, Gelett, Honoiulu.
Salled.—Snip Matchless, Dawes, Hong Kong; bark Bohemia, Williams, Manzanillo.
RALEM, Feb 16—Arrived, steamship Norwich, Hines, New York. TANOMA. Jan 18-Arrived, ship Old Dominion, Morse,

TANOMA. Jan 18—Arrived, snip Old Dominion, Mores, San Francisco.
Sailed 14th, ship Good Hope, Williams, Melbourne.
VINEYARD HAVEN, Feb 16, PM—Arrived, brig Neilie Mitcheil, Lody, St Domingo City for Boston; schra Neilie Henedict, Ellis, Bridseport for Boston; Sea Lark, Miller, New York for Pembroke; Julia A Berkle, Etherdge, Boston for Plymouth, NC; F H Odiorne, Crowell, do for Battimore; Ance, Bennard; Wm H West, Higgins; Mary B Dyer, Smith, and I G Gurtis, Paine, do for Virginia; S P M Taskar, Allen, do for Philadelphia; Magrie Cummins, Smith. Cohasses for do.

Passed by—Schr John M Bail, Cahoon, from Virginia for Boston. Passed by—Sehr John M Bail, Caboon, from Virginia top
Boston.
Salied.—Bark Mary M Bird; brigs Bogota, Grace Lothrop,
Serray Bioom (Br), Mary Lebiane (Br); schre Edward
Lamever, Sara Leet (Br), H D May, Angle Amesbury, Mary
Elley, Henrieta Stimmons, American Easie, A Denike, Annie
May, Martha Innis, Fiora A Newcomb, Lucie M Jenkins.

17th, S AM.—Arrived barks Aloce Tariton, Connor, Turk's
Island via Newport for Portland; Silver Cloud (Br), Taylor,
Philadelphia G M, John, NB; schre Fitz J Barbour,
Stephenson, New York for Gloucester; Vashti Sharp, Sharo,
Boston for Richmond, Va; Emms A Higgins, Rayder, do for
Rappahannock River; Etwin Reed, Kent, and James A Parsons, Gandy, do for Satimore; C B Wood, Gandy, 36 for
Wilmington, Del; John M Broomaft, Dole, do for Philadelphia; J Maxtield, Davis, do for New York; E Arcularius,
Gregory, Rockiand for do; S E Nightingais, Hilliard, Essiport for do; Carrie (Br), Baker, Frovidence for St John,
NB. port for do; Carrie (Br). Baker, Frovidence for St John, NB.
Salled—Brigs Jessie Rhynas, Nellie Mitchell; schrs Ada Louin, (Br) Lilliam M Warren. B S Young, Alice D Higgins, H W Pierce, Nellie H Benedict, Julia A Berkle, F H Odlorne, Allce, Win H West, Mary B Dyer, I G Curtis, T B & Taskar, Maggie Cummins, Vashii Sharp, Rmma A Higgins, Edwan Reede, James A Parsons, C B Wood, John & Broomall, J Marxfield, E Arcularius, S E Nightingale,

MISCELLANEOUS.

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M. HOUSE, Attorney, 180 Broadway.

COMMITTEE OF BEVENTY. GRAND MASS MEETING,

ON TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 20, AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE. To the Citizens and Taxpayers of New York:

The legislative friends of the City Charter proposed by the Committee of Seventy have advised the holding of a Mang Meeting in this city, in order that there may be an expression of popular sentiment in ravor of that charter. The Committee, therefore, ask all those honest citizens who united last fall to overthrow municipal plunder to come out and sustain a non-partisan instrument, which has been framed to secure permanent results for the victory won on and all good citizens are carnestly invited to attend.

THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY.